Ke nako ya go anela mainane!

Batho ga ba bako go anela mainane ka dingwaga di le dintsi gore ba bako dikakantšo dingwye le gore ba tlhaloganye dilo tse di ba dingakgokgelo. Tolaa e bilo, go anela mainane ke selo se se tlwa hlelegi tse ba diragalelang. Mangwe a mainane a re a anelang gompieno a lile a fetsedwa mo go rona go tswa mo dikokomaneng di le dintsi tse di fetsing, mme a mangwe ke a masho a re a ilhameketseng.

Go anela mainane go no le melema enentsi!

- Go tlhloko ka mainane ke tša e e e melema ya go nolo bana dihuto tsa bokngwe tse ba fetsedwe le gore ba thumelela le gore ba thumelela.
- Go tlhloko ka mainane go thusa bana go drsina bolokan iwe bane iwe go bana allo ka lebafa la mopolapo le bolokan iwe bane iwe go drsina puo.
- Mainane a dira gore bana ba kopane le go tše tša mahlahlo a bha ba bako ba tšopane le bane, batho ba nako ya tshibili a le bako a ka tšopane.
- Fa a tlhloko ka mainane a nako ya fa o fe o a le ngwana go thusa bana ba gaga go nna le kamano le wena.

Nka simolola jang go go anela mainane?

- Gaungo go tlhloko go simolola ka mainane a o a tšeng. Aka mahlahlo ka mainane a o ka kagathang baredi ba gaga le a a tšwane tla dingwaga tsa bane.
- Ka sela, a ka se ka wa anela bana ba dingwaga di le fane, lemosho ka le shosang, mme baa bha ba dingwaga tsa bolelelo ba ka le tšumelela.
- Kgakogakotse ka nako ya tšetshete, mme a tša anelang mme a o leka go bana a mohlakolwe ka a batla ba bika le bika le tšumelela.
- Kgakogakotse ka nako ya tšetshete, mme a o leka go bana a mohlakolwe ba ka bika le bika le tšumelela.
- Ramola a o bo a tšete mainane a o ka tswanang a le teng fela ka puo e le ngwane.

Dira gore go anela mainane go mme monate!

Thapise go tlhloko le tšemelo go thula go o tše tšeng. Gakologakwe gore fetsedwe ba gaga go lemele wa gaga go dikakantšo tsa kagana? Tlhamele dietshwata go bana ba gaga go mofetse la gaga go mmelela na gaga go mmelela.
- Maphakgo o ka gathang le a a tšhla snoa.
- Ditša bokngwe tsa setšetšetse, jaaka go se siyabona setšetšetse go bontsha ka fa modiragatsi go gantšo ka teng.
- Go thabakga lesetši, jaaka go se siyabona setšetšetse go bontsha ka fa modiragatsi go gantšo ka teng.
- Segalo sa tšwane la gaga ba se nayang ba modiragatsi go baka fa modiragatsi ya mentsi, jaaka tšwane le le bokeng go gantšo go bontsha ka fa modiragatsi ya a ditšhong.

Mme, se se botšokwana le fela, gakologakwe gore ba tšetšete ba gaga go lemele wa gaga, gaungo go bontsha ba tšetšete ba gaga go mmelela.
Dear parents and caregivers of young children, here are some activities you can do with children that can be lots of fun and will deepen and extend their experiences of the stories you tell them. Some of the ideas are suitable for all ages, while others are better suited to older children. You might like to choose one or two activities to do with each story you tell.

**Things to do before you tell the story**

- Sing a song or say a rhyme linked to the content of the story or one of the characters in the story.
- Collect objects or pictures of objects and animals that feature in the story. Talk about these pictures and objects before, during and after reading the story.
- Ask your children if they know any other stories about the kind of characters in the story you are about to tell. (For example: "I'm going to tell you about a boy and girl who got lost in a forest. Do you know any other stories about someone who gets lost?"") Let them tell you what happens in these stories.
- Ask your children if anything like the story you're about to tell has ever happened to them or someone they know. (For example: "Have you, or anyone you know, ever been lost? What happened? How did you feel?")

**Visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) or WhatsApp "Stories" to 0600 44 22 54 for free Nal’ibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.**

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**Dilo tse o ka di dirang pele ga o anela leinane**

- *Opela pina kgotsa bolela poko ya bana e e amanang le se se buiwang mo leinaneng kgotsa le mongwe wa badiragatsi mo leinaneng.
- *Kgobokanya dilo kgotsa dithwantsho tsa dilo tsa dipholologo tse go buiwang ka tsele mo leinaneng. Bua ka dithwantsho tseo le dilo tsele pele ga o buisa leinane, ka nako ya fa o le buisa le maraga ga foo.
- *Botsa bana ba gago gore a ba itse mainane a mongwe a a nang le meleta ya badiragatsi ba ba tshwanang le ba ba mo leinaneng le a ba tshwa ka ba tshwene ka bolela tsa leba se lela ka mosimanyana le mosetsanyana ba ba lela le tseleka ma sekekgwe. A lo itse mainane a mongwe a a buang ka mongwe yo o tlelaengse? Dina gore ba go bolelele gore go diragalela eng mo leinaneng ano.
- *Botsa bana ba gago gore a go na le se lema ka lese le tshwanang le se se diragatsi mo leinaneng le a la tlogang o ba tshwene ka bolela tsa leba se se lela ka mosimanyana le mosetsanyana ba ba lela le tseleka ma sekekgwe. A lo itse mainane a mongwe a a buang ka mongwe yo o tlelaengse? Dina gore ba go bolelele gore go diragalela eng mo leinaneng ano.

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**Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds**

Batsadi le batlhokomedi ba ba rategang ba bana ba banye, fa tlase fano go na le ditiro dingwe tse di ka nnang monate tola le tse di ka oketsang maitemegelo a bone ka mainane a o ba anelang one. Dingwe tsa dikokantsho tseo di tshwanela bana ba dingwaga tsothle, mme tse dingwe di botoka mo baneng ba bagolwane. O ka tswa o rata go tlaopa tiro e le nmgwe kgotsa di le pedi tse o ka di dirang fa o anela leinane lengwe le lengwe.
Many stories focus on how characters deal with life’s challenges. Help your children make connections between the challenges that the characters in the story face and the challenges that they face in their own lives. Encourage them to do this by saying something like, “When I tell this story, it reminds me of how important good friends are. What does it remind you of?”

**Things to do while you tell the story**

- As you tell the story, stop briefly once or twice to ask, “What do you think will happen next?” This helps to develop your children’s prediction skills, which are important for reading.
- Encourage your children to participate in the telling of the story by making sound effects (like knocking on the floor to imitate knocking on a door or making the noise of the wind) or using body movements (like imitating trees swaying in the wind).

**Things to do after you have told the story**

- Children can also learn to develop empathy by putting themselves in a character’s situation. Help them to do this by asking them why they think the characters behave in particular ways in the story. Help them consider values by asking them if they would do or say what the character said or did. Ask them to think of different ways that the character could have faced a challenge.
- Encourage children to draw or paint a picture of their favourite part of the story. Pretend you are an interviewer and ask your children to be different characters from the story. Interview them as if you are a talk show host. This will give your children the chance to think more about a character’s personality and their role in the story.
- Encourage imaginative, creative and strategic thinking by letting your children take the lead in acting out the story. If possible, help them dress up or make props to use that will make their role play feel more real.

**Dilo tse o ka di dirang fa o ntse o anela leinane**

- Mainane a mantsi a tlhoma mogopolo mo go reng badiragatsi ba lebana jang le dikgwetlho tsa bothothe. Thusa bana ba gago ba bona kafa dikgweltho tse badiragatsi ba ba lebanang le tseone di amanang ka teng le tse bone ba lebanang le tseone mo matheleng a bone. Ba rolleetsa go dira seno ka go ba bota gore ba okanya gore ke ka ntho ya mbodiragatsi ba ne ba bitshwara ka ditsele tse di nling mo leinaneeng. Ba thuse go okanya ka ditlhuto tse di bogokwana ka go ba bota gore a bane ba ba le le leinaneeng.

- Gape bana ba ka ihuta go nno le kultswailetho ka go ipaya mo seemong sa modiragatsi. Ba thuse go dira seno ka go ba bota gore ba okanya gore ke ka ntho ya mbodiragatsi ba ne ba bitshwara ka ditsele tse di nling mo leinaneeng. Ba thuse go okanya ka ditlhuto tse di bogokwana ka go ba bota gore a bane ba ba le le leinaneeng.

- Rolleetsa bana go korowa kgotsa go pento setshwantsho sa karolo ba e ba e ratang thata mo leinaneeng.

- Tire ekete o mmotshokadi mme o kope bana ba gago ba nna badiragatsi ba ba faralangeneng mo leinaneeng. Ba bota gore sa kete o mogasi sa sone mo leinaneeng.

- Ba rolleetsa go bona ditlheto ka mogopolo, go thama ditlheto mo mogopolo le go kgona go akanyetsa ditlheto ka keletsela go di gana gore ba eteletse pele mo go diragatseng leinane. Fa go kgona, ba thuse go apo diapo kgotsa o dira diriswa tse ba ka di dirisieng go di gana gore karolo e ba mina le yone e uiltlare e le ya mmotsho.
March 20 – Letsatsi la Boditšhabatšhaba la Boitumelo!
20 March – International Day of Happiness!

Grow your own library.
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

Goggles to the rescue
1. Tear off page 9 of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

The lion and the monkey
1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

What makes for happier homes and schools?
1. Caring for children’s needs is seen as a priority.
2. All children receive encouragement and compliments often.
3. All children are recognised as being valuable and unique.
4. Everyone can share their ideas and feelings without being judged.
5. Everyone is treated with respect.

Celebrate happiness!
1. Take a walk in nature. Use your sense of sight, smell, sound, touch and taste to connect with the world around you.
2. Read a book that makes you smile or laugh out loud!
3. Listen to happy music. And dance!
4. Call someone you have not spoken to in a while and who would love hearing from you!
5. Play games with your family.

Godisa laebarori ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse PEDI
1. Go dira buka e dirang gore o itumele 5 tse di ka dirang gore o itumele 5 facts to make you happy
2. Bana ba ba tshamekelang kwa ntle ba itumetse thata go gaisa bana ba ba sa dirang jalo.
Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

1. Go tlhokomela bana ka dilo tse ba di tlhokang go tsewa e le selo se se tlang pele.
2. Bana botlhe ba rotloediwa le go akgolwa ka metlha.
3. Bana botlhe ba tsewa ba le botlhokwa e bile ba tlhomologile.
4. Mongwe le mongwe o ka kgona go bolelela ba bangwe ka dikgopolo tse ba bang le tsewe le malokito a bone kwantle ga ga gatho.
5. Mongwe le mongwe o a Hotlwa.

1. Tshegake phello ka go bolelela. Dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Bana bana ba ba tshamekelang kwa ntle ba itumetseng ga ba tshwarwe ke mofikela.
Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

Ketekang Boitumelo!
1. Iphokise phefo ka go lebelele tlhago. Dirisa ditemosi tsa gago tsa go bona, tsa monko, tsa modumo, tsa go ama le tsa go lebatsa gore o me le kamano le lefatshele le le di dikologileng.
2. Buisa buka e e dirang gore o nyene kgotsa o tsebe.
3. Reetsa mmino o monate. Mme o bine!
4. Fouvela mongwe yo o feleleditseng bogologolo go bus le ene yo a Tsa itumelang fa o mo fouvela.
5. Tshameka metshameko le bolelela la gago.

1. Godisa laebarori ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse PEDI
2. Gantsi bana ba ba tshamekelang kwa ntle ba itumetseng thata go gaisa bana ba ba sa dirang jalo.
Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

KE ENGO SE DI-RANG GORE GO NINE LE MAGAE LE DIPOLO TSE DI ITUMETSENG THATA?
1. Go tlhokomela bana ka dilo tse ba di tlhokang go tsewa e le selo se se tlang pele.
2. Bana botlhe ba rotloediwa le go akgolwa ka metlha.
3. Bana botlhe ba tsewa ba le botlhokwa e bile ba tlhomologile.
4. Mongwe le mongwe o ka kgona go bolelela ba bangwe ka dikgopolo tse ba bang le tsewe le malokito a bone kwantle ga ga gatho.
5. Mongwe le mongwe o a Hotlwa.

1. Iphokise phefo ka go bolelela. Dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Bana bana ba ba tshamekelang kwa ntle ba itumetseng ga ba tshwarwe ke mofikela.
Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.
The lion and the monkey was first published in Edition 30 of the supplement. The story was first featured as a reading performance by the author, Ikeogu Oke, at the 2012 South African Literary Awards held at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.

Leinane la Tau le kgabo le ile la gatisiwa la ntlha mo Kgatisong ya bo30 ya tlaleletso eno. Leinane leno le ne la bontshiwa la ntlha e le pontsho e e busiwang ke mokwadi, e bong Ikeogu Oke, kwa moletlong wa go Diawate tsa Dibuka wa 2012 wa Aforika Borwa o o neng o tshwerwe kwa Unibesithing ya Mangaung.

In the end, the monkey took pity on the lion and lowered his tail into the pit like a rope. The lion held onto the monkey's tail and climbed up it.

"I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies," said the lion. "Please, please, help me."

"I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies," said the lion. "Please, please, help me."

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"I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies," said the lion. "Please, please, help me."

Get story active!

- Draw a picture of a family member telling you a story.
- Use playdough or clay to make figures of a lion, a monkey and an old woman.
- Use the clay figures to retell the story of the lion and the monkey in your own words.
- Make up a song about the story and sing it after you tell the story.

Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!

- Torowa setshwantsho se mo go go sone lelako tengwe la lelapa le go anelang leinane.
- Dirisa taka kgotsa letsopa go dia diepoego tsa tau, kgabo le mosadimogolo.
- Dirisa diepoego tsa letsopa go anela gape leinane la tau le kgabo le mosadimogolo a dirisa mofako a gago.
- Thama pina e e kaga leinane leno mme o bo o e opele fole o sena go anela leinane.

Nal’ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org

Nal’ibali ke lethabo la basethaba la go busetsa monate e le go ritaetsa le go jala mowu wa go busia go ratala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso e e oke tsegile, etela le www.nalibali.org

Ideas to talk about: Do you know any stories about lions and monkeys? What characteristics do lions have? What characteristics do monkeys have? What do you think this story is about?

Megopololo e re ka buang ka yona: A go na le mainane a a buang ka ditau le bokgabo o a o itseng? Tau e na le mekgwa ele? Bokgabo bone ba na le mekgwa ele? O akanya gore leinane leno le bua ka eng?
One day, Grandpa wanted to teach us a lesson about trust and gratitude, so he told us a story about the lion and the monkey.

The lion and the monkey lived in a thick jungle. The lion roamed the jungle floor, while the monkey lived in the treetops.

Sometimes, the monkey came down to the jungle floor while foraging for food or while moving between trees that were far from each other.

Ka letsatsi lengwe, Rremogolo o ne a bata go re ruta thuto nngwe malebana le go ikanya motho le go leboga, ka jalo o ne a re tlotlela ka leinane la tau le kgabo.

Tau le kgabo di ne di nna mo sekgweng se se kitlaneng. Tau e ne e kaila fa tlae mo sekgweng mme kgabo yone e ne e nna kwa godimo ga dithare.

Ka dinako tse dingwe, kgabo e ne e fologela kwa tlae mo sekgweng go tsoma dijo kgotsa fa e ntse e tlola mo gare ga dithare tse di bapileng.
“What is the royal one doing in such a deep, dark place?” asked the monkey, looking into the pit.

“I fell in,” said the lion in a weak voice. “I have been here all day. Please help me.”

The monkey hesitated and started to walk away, but the lion begged him again.

Then the monkey said, “I am told that all the animals that ever did you a good turn, never lived to tell the story.”

But even when he was out of the pit, the lion hung onto the monkey’s tail.

“Let me go! Haven’t I helped you out of the deep pit as you begged me to?” the monkey asked the lion. But the lion tightened his grip on the monkey’s tail even more, and when the monkey looked into the lion’s eyes, he saw the look of hunger.

“Please let me go!” the monkey cried. But the lion’s grip only got tighter.

Grandpa paused and looked at our faces that had suddenly lit up at the happy ending for the monkey.

“Remogolo o ne a didimala go sekae mme a leba difalhego tsa rona tse di neng tsa simolola go itumela fa re utlwa phelelo e monate ka kgabo.”
The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.

The exhausted lion was still there at dusk when suddenly he saw a tail pass by. The tail belonged to a monkey who had jumped over the pit.

The lion desperately called for help.

Suddenly, an old woman appeared. She was on her way to her farm when she saw the animals arguing. She stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told her how he had helped the lion out of the deep pit. "But now he is holding onto my tail and won't let me go," he complained.

Crestfallen, the lion looked back at the spot where they had seen the old woman, but she was no longer there.

E kgobegile marapo, tau e ne ya lebelela kwa morago mo lefelong le ba neng ba bone mosadimogolo gone, mme o ne a sa tlhole a le teng foo.
Goggles to the rescue

Liz Sparg • Megan Vermaak

“Arp! Can you tell me what – arp! – these are?” Goggles held up a plastic bag, a plastic bottle and an empty tin. “They are growing all over Earth. They are on the land and in the rivers and floating in the sea. Are they good to eat?”

The creature tried to take a bite out of the bottle.

“No, don’t eat that! It’s plastic!” Jay’s voice was loud and clear again. “People drop their rubbish in the streets, and it blows into the river and goes out to the sea. Some people think it’s food, and they eat it and die. Plastic and glass and tin last a long, long time, so the land and the rivers and the sea and the beaches are full of rubbish.”

“Arp! A ke o mpolelele gore tota fa o ntse o re – aph! – jaana o kayang?” Goggles a tsholetsa kgetsana ya polasetiki, lebotlolo la polasetiki le moteme o o senang sepe. “Di a ntsifala go ralala di kokobala le mo lewatleng. A di siametse go jewa?”

“The creatures are so small and fragile. Can you please help them?” Goggles asked the Polasetiki, who were about to attack Jay. “They are on our planet. What can you do to help them?”

Jay watched the spaceship rise higher and higher. It was beaming up litter off the streets, out of the rivers, off the beaches and out of the sea.

The next day, everyone woke up to a bright, shiny new everything.

Get story active!

★ Read the paragraph on page 4 in which Jay explains how rubbish lands up in our rivers and seas, and on our beaches. Create a diagram to show how this happens. Draw small, labelled pictures and arrows between the pictures.

★ Write a newspaper article about the different ways in which Goggles helped to make Earth beautiful again. Don’t forget to give the article a catchy title! Draw picture to go with it.

★ Reuse materials like tins, plastic jars and cardboard boxes that often get thrown away.

★ Decorate them using paper, glitter, paint and/or crayons to make things that you and other family members can use, like pencil holders, vases and storage containers.

Goggles mosireletsi

Liz Sparg • Megan Vermaak

Ideas to talk about: What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?

Megalopolis e na ka buang ka yana: Go latho lelakalaka gongwe le gongwe go diraong mo likologang ya rona? Ke eng se o ka se diraong go lthokomela likologa ya lana?
One night, Jay woke up and saw a bright light in the sky. Something was flying extremely fast towards the window. Suddenly, it stopped. A door slid open, and a funny-looking creature got out.

“Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp,” the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

“Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp,” the creature said. Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

Le fa go ntse jalo, batho ga ba a ka ba fetola tsela e ba tshelang ka yona. Ba ne ba tswelela goathla matlakala mo mbaling. Go ise go ye ke, ke fa mebila, dinoko le mabopo di tsetse matlakala fela jaka di ne di ntse pele. Jay a swetsa go bitsa Goggles go kopa thusa.

“Arp! Jaanong key a go leka go dirisa toro ya me ya lerole,” Goggles a itsise Jay. Ke ya ga diro gore batho botlhie mo lefatshega ba lora ba selo matlakala, aph! Le go jala dithare. Aph! Le go dirisa dilo gape, aph! Le go diro dilo tshothe fela tse di ka dirang gore lefatshe le nne le le phepa ka dinoko tshothe. Ba tša itumela tsha ma ditšoro tsa bona moa ba tša ratang go tšwelela ba diro seno ba fa tšoqele. Aph.”

Ka go diro jalo, ba ne ba diro gore lefatshe le nne kente tsha le le phepa gape.
One day, the lion saw some meat on a banana leaf on the jungle floor. “There’s a free and easy meal for me,” he thought.

The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf, but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave way beneath him. Together with the meat and the banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ka letsatsi lengwe, tau e ne ya bona nama mo godimo ga lelhare la panana fa fatshe mo sekgweng. “Nama ya mahala le e nka e bonang motlhofo ke ele,” a akanya jalo.

Tau e ne ya tsa maela kwa gare ga lelhare la panana, mme fa e tsunya meno a yone mo nameng, mmu o ne wa gosomana kafa talse ga gagwe. O ne a wela kwa teng ga mosima o o boteng, mmogo le nama le lelhare la panana.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey climbed up a nearby tree.

Ta sa lebelela, ga tlhaga mosadimogolo. O ne a feta a ya kwa polaseng ya gagwe fa a bona diphologolo di ngangisana. O ne a ema mme a botsa gore ke eng fa di ngangisana.

Kgabo e ne ya mmolelela gore o thusitse tau go tswa mo mosimeng o o kwa teng. “Mme gone jaanong o ngangatletse mogatla wa me mme o gana go ntlogela,” a ngongorega jalo.


Go tswa foo mosadimogolo a raya kgabo a re, “Phaphatha diatla tsa gago o bo o re, ‘Ke tla tloga ke swa ka ntlha ya bopelonomi jwa me. Ke tla tloga ke swa ka ntlha ya bopelonomi jwa me.’” Ka jalo, kgabo a dira seno.

So the monkey did this for my kindness and you I am about to die for my kindness. I am about to die for my kindness." Keep your hands thereloculor in front of them, "I am about to die for my kindness."

Is this true, the old woman asked the lion.

The lion nodded in agreement.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey climbed up a nearby tree.
"How was the lion to have known that a free meal is not always free; that an easy meal is not always as easy as it seems?" commented Grandpa. "How could the king of the jungle have known that a hunter had dug a deep pit and covered it with the banana leaf, then placed the meat in the middle of the leaf and covered the leaf with sand to disguise it?"

"Tau e ne e tla itse jang gore dijo tsa mahala ga se tsa mahala ka meilha; le gore dijo tse di bonwang motlholo ga di bonwe motlholo ka meilha jaaka go lebegai?" Rremogolo a akgela jalo. "Kgosia ya sekgwa e ne e tla itse jang gore motsemi o ne a epile mosomi o o kwa teng mme a o khurumetsa ka lelhare la panana, go tswa foo a baya nama mo gare ga lelhare mme a tswala lelhare leo ka motlhaba gore le se ka la bonala?"

"Nnyaya!" mosadimogolo a rialo, "Ke rile phaphatha maroo a gago, mme ke raya maroo a gago a mбеди a fa pele, mme o bo o bua maфо ko a." Fa tau e ikobela taelo ya gagwe mme e phaphatha maroo a yone, kgabo e ne ya falola ya tshaba.

The old woman then turned to the lion and said, "Clasp your paws and say, 'Someone is about to die for his kindness. Someone is about to die for his kindness.'"

The monkey escaped and ran away. As the lion opened his mouth and pressed his paws, "Now, said the old woman, 'I said clasp your paws, and I mean your two front paws; then say the words,'" woman's words, "The lion raised his rear paws and repeated the old woman's words, 'Someone is about to die for his kindness. Someone is about to die for his kindness.' You press your paw and say, 'Someone is about to die for his kindness. Clasp your paws and say,'" woman's words, "The old woman then turned to the lion and said, "Clasp your paws and say, 'Someone is about to die for his kindness. Someone is about to die for his kindness.'""
reasons why learning your mother tongue is important

1. Children who learn in their mother tongue have better reasoning, memory, creative and problem-solving skills. They can learn a second language more easily because they have developed the literacy skills to learn how language works.

2. Children who are fluent in their mother tongue at home tend to perform better at school and university. They have a better understanding of the language and are better able to express their ideas and understanding across all subjects.

3. Knowing their mother tongue helps children to connect with their heritage and culture. Our mother tongue is an important part of our identity. Learning about your mother tongue can help you better understand where you come from and have a sense of belonging.

4. Communicating in their mother tongue helps children to communicate with their family and community members. They are better able to share their emotions, the stories of their community and to connect with the people around them.

5. Speaking their mother tongue can improve self-esteem and confidence. Being able to communicate well in their mother tongue can give children a sense of pride and being part of something meaningful that has been around for generations.
Wo motseng mongwe kwa bofeleng iwa sekgwa, go ne go nna mosimanyana mongwe yo o bidiwang Ntando. O ne o rata sekgwa mme o ne le le tshwa ya dipholoego tsa tse di njwa khoo. Gantsi Ntando o ne o ya go etela ditsalwa tsa gawe bo dipholoego. Go ne go le le bota melo le kutlwana fo gore ga mosimanyana yo no dipholoego tsa sekgwa.


“Go ke kgoro go bona sentle, mme se o se di gore le se ka ka kgoro go tshwana sentle. Nako le nako fo le kgoro go le bo ke wa, bona ba bangwe ba nthoego,” Ntando a tšhloa ya jalo.

“See ke batho,” ga rialo Ntšu, “mme o se ka wa tshweneke, ke tla go thusa.” Ka jalo Ntšu a nna Ntando mpho ya go bona sentle. Morago go fua, Ntando o ne a kgoro go bona sentle tsha. Ntando o ne o a tšumetse tsha. O ne a leboga Ntšu mme ga a ka a wa le fa a le gawake fa a ya go. Dipholoego le tsone di ne di tšumetse ka gonne di kgoro go thusa tsha ya tsone.

Malatsi a seka moragonyana, Ntando o ne o a boela kwa sekgweng a lebega a hutsela. “Ke eng fa o hutseletse pana?” ga botsa jalo Morubisi. “Go ke bothide letha, mme go ga go ope ya o ngethshwaya fa ke bua sengwe,” Ntando a ridi o lebega a le dirang go sekgaenyana.

“See ke batho,” ga rialo Morubisi, “mme o se ka wa tshweneke, ke tla go thusa.” Go fua ba, Morubisi a nna Ntando mpho ya bothide. Ntando o ne a tšumetse tsha. O ne a leboga Morubisi mme o ne a thagaeketla go ficia kgoro go thusa a bue le ditsalwa tsa gawe. O ne o itse go re fa a ne fa a mo reetsa! Dipholoego le tsone di ne di tšumetse ka gonne di tsalwa ya tsone.


Diphologo ya go bona le tšumetsa go di relelela. “Ke eng fa re re le lebogela bopelonomi ya go wena, e bile a tšumetsa go di relelela.

Nako le nako fo Ntando a kopa thuso, dipholoego di ne di ikemiseditse go go thuso. Mme fa go ra koite ka tshwana, Ntando o ne a ka thule a lebolega thuso a e a fwa, mme o ne a ka thule a thusa dipholoego fa di thula thuso. O ne a simeditsa a sa thule a le bo lebogela mo a bonaka a ka kgoro go sekgwa se seku.” Ntšu a botsa jalo. “Ka le tšumetsa go sa thule a thusa dipholoego fa di thula thuso. O ne a simeditsa a sa thule a le bo lebogela mo a bonaka a ka kgoro go sekgwa se seku.” Ntšu a botsa jalo.

Morago go nakwana, Ntšu o ne fa fifya mme wa fifya go dikologo tšhogo ya go Ntšu. “O lelela eng?” Morubisi a botsa jalo. O ne o wa futila Ntšu boitšho ho dipholoego ya go sekgwa.

Fa o uutfwa sero, Ntšu o ne o a gae gana tšlwa. “Tlha go a go bapho!” go bapho Ntšu. Mme fa o a lao a phetsa se sa gawe bo leba a tšhwa tla Morubisi.

Diphologo ya go bonato go sekaenyana. Ntšu o ne o a leboga tšlwa ya sekgwa. “Ke eng fa re re le lebogela bopelonomi ya sekgwa diphologo ya go bapho go re bapho.” Ntšu a botsa jalo. “Ke eng fa re re le lebogela bopelonomi ya sekgwa diphologo ya go bapho go re bapho.”

Nna le matshagatsha a leinane!

Nna le matshagatsha a leinane! Dekedide Heidel Dedekind

Nta o naka a lefree o bothiwe go re go lekla. Mme go ne go a mosimanyana mongwe ya go bo leboga bo leboga go go leketa. Mme a go go ka go sekaenyana. Nta o naka a lefree o bothiwe go re go lekla. Mme go ne go a mosimanyana mongwe ya go bo leboga bo leboga go go leketa. Mme a go go ka go sekaenyana.

14

Ka Nosicelo Darly Dongwana

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Humans are never satisfied

By Nosicelo Darly Dongwana  Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

In a village on the edge of a forest, there lived a young boy named Ntando. He loved the forest and was friends with all the animals who lived there. Ntando often went to visit his animal friends. There was happiness and harmony between the young boy and the forest animals.

One day, the animals heard someone crying and went to look. “Oh no! It’s our friend, Ntando,” they said.

“Why are you crying?” asked Eagle.

“I cannot see very well, and it makes me clumsy. Every time I trip and fall, the other children laugh at me,” explained Ntando.

“That’s a problem,” said Eagle, “but don’t worry, I will help you.” So Eagle gave Ntando the gift of good eyesight.

Now, Ntando could see very well. Ntando was very happy. He thanked Eagle and didn’t fall once on his way home. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

A few days later, Ntando returned to the forest, looking sad. “Why are you sad?” asked Owl.

“I am not very wise, and so no one listens to anything I say,” said Ntando, looking a bit shy.

“That’s a problem,” said Owl, “but don’t worry, I will help you.” Then, Owl gave Ntando the gift of wisdom.

Ntando was very happy. He thanked Owl and couldn’t wait to get home to talk to his friends. He knew that they would listen to him! The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. “Hallo, Ntando,” said Ntando. “Can you please help me? I often feel scared and I’m worried that my friends might think I am a coward.”

Lion didn’t hesitate to help Ntando. “Of course, I will help you. I will give you the gift of courage,” he said.

Ntando was very excited. He thanked Lion and walked back home, feeling very brave.

As the weeks passed, Ntando kept returning to the forest when he needed help. And his animal friends were always there to help him.

“I am not strong enough,” Ntando complained. Elephant stepped forward and gave Ntando the gift of strength.

“I am too slow and never win a race,” Ntando cried. Cheetah swiftly gave Ntando the gift of speed.

“I can’t swim and I’m worried I will drown,” whined Ntando. Crocodile smiled and taught Ntando to swim in the river.

Every time Ntando asked for help, the animals were willing to help him. But as time passed, Ntando no longer said thank you for the help, and he no longer helped the animals when they needed it. He became unfriendly and did not seem satisfied with anything.

One day, Owl called a meeting. “My animal friends,” Owl began, “we have given this boy everything he asked for, but he no longer says thank you and keeps asking for more. He is ungrateful and is never satisfied. All he does is complain. He also never helps us in return.”

The other animals agreed. They decided that they would not help Ntando again until he apologised for his bad behaviour, said thank you when they helped him, and was willing to help them too.

After some time, Mosquito arrived and buzzed around Ntando’s head. “Why are you crying?” asked Mosquito. He felt a bit sorry for Ntando.

“I want to be graceful, but none of the animals will help me,” cried Ntando.

“The animals have already given you so much, but you are still not satisfied,” said the Mosquito. “Perhaps you should repay their kindness before you ask for more.”

When he heard this, Ntando became very angry. “Go away!” he shouted. And with that he waved his hand and almost squashed Mosquito!

The other animals were shocked. “How can you be so rude and cruel, Ntando?” asked Owl. “We have always been kind and helpful to you. When you asked, we gave you good eyesight, wisdom, courage, strength, speed, and we even taught you how to swim. But instead of being grateful, you have been rude and unkind to us. Why are you never satisfied?”

“There is always one more thing that I want,” answered Ntando. “I expect you to help me.”

The animals could not believe that Ntando was treating them this way, so they all got together and chased Ntando out of the forest. They also agreed never to help Ntando or any other human ever again because they had learnt that humans are never satisfied!

Get story active!

If you could get a gift from an animal, what would you like it to be?

Make a poster with pictures of animals on it to encourage people to be kind to animals. Write short messages on the poster. For example, “Be kind to animals. Give them cool, fresh water on a hot day.”

Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.
Neo o ne a kwala poko go bolelela mmaagwe kafa a mo ratang ka teng. O batla go mo e naya ka March 8, Letsatsi la Basadi la Boditšhabatšhaba. Mme e ne ya timela! Mo thuse go e bona pele ga e bonwa ke Noodle!

Neo wrote a poem to tell his mother how much he loved her. He wants to give it to her on 8 March, International Women’s Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!

A o ka kgona go bopa mafoko a masha a le 12 go tswa ma dithakeng tse di mo lefokong la BOITUMELO? Kwalaka mafoko a gago mm e bo o itumelela go kwala seele se se dirisang a le mantsi a one ka mo go kgonegang ka teng!

Can you make twelve new words from the letters in the word **HAPPINESS**? Write down your words and then have fun writing a sentence that uses as many of them as possible!

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2. Neo wrote a poem to tell his mother how much he loved her. He wants to give it to her on 8 March, International Women’s Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!

Use your imagination to write a story titled Why elephants have big ears. Tell your story to your family and friends.

Then email a copy of your story to stories@nalibali.org. The writers of the top three stories will each receive a storybook and have their stories published in the supplement.

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Win a storybook!